

at one moment, and that very recently, actually  
ought the Emperor to abandon his plans. Yet these  
the Ministers who are forced to come before the Le-  
gative Chambers and demand men and money for a  
se they are known to deprecate

at one moment, and that very recently, actually

the constituent then communicated, first, a bill relative to the customs; secondly, a bill having for object to modify the manner in which the protocols of certain bills should be applied; and, next, several bills of local interest. The first presented a report on two bills for modifying different clauses of the Port of Antwerp Code.

Duclos presented a report on the bill relative to the election of an archbishopric at Reims.

Several reports on local bills were afterwards presented and the proceedings terminated.

MOVEMENTS OF THE FRENCH TROOPS.  
 MARCH OF THE FRENCH ARMY INTO SARDINIA—THE  
 PASSAGE OF MOUNT CENIS EFFECTED WITH DIFFI-  
 CULTY.  
 The French army of observation on the Italian will be  
 composed chiefly for its imposing force of heavy caval-  
 ry. It will consist of eight divisions of cavalry and an  
 army of infantry.  
 Eight steam frigates left Toulon on Tuesday, the 26th  
 for Genoa. They were filled with troops.  
 The French army collecting on the slopes of the Alps  
 one of the most formidable character. It will consist

less than sixteen divisions of infantry and four divisions of cavalry, and the artillery to match. Fourteen or twenty-two battalions of Chasseurs are to form the main body of the Alps.

It is to be occupied by the French as a base of operations, whence they can threaten the Austrians' left flank; there is to be another base at Suva (Russian foot of Cent Jura), which will be a second flank, and made a rallying point for the troops that arrive throughout the campaign.

Mr. Sturges states that the corps to be placed under command of Prince Napoleon would soon assemble at Gap.

French troops comprised some 40,000 men, and

the Emperor's expression of some dimness in cross-Mount Cenis, it says, and the Emperor, engaged in fighting the pass of immense masses of snow, the movement of troops was very active, and it was noted that by the end of the week there would be 60 of them in Italy.

On the 28th ult., says the *Emperor Napoleon*, the Emperor the English government that he had felt obliged to send a French army of occupation immediately into the Sardeian territory for the purpose of assisting to protect the peace of the Kingdom of Sardinia. The Cabinet of London replied that under the existing circumstances England would offer no objection.

It was rumored that the French State was about to

sent an address to the Emperor, beseeching him not to  
the Paris arrangements were, however, being pre-  
pared for him at Lyons.

**DEPARTURE OF FRENCH TROOPS FROM PARIS—EN-  
THUSIASTIC SCENES AT THE MARSH.**

[The (April 26) correspondence of the London Times]  
the following regiments have left Paris by railway for  
the front since Friday:—

The 1st, 10th, 52d, 73d, 85th, 92d, 91st, 98th regiments  
of Infantry, the 6th and 17th battalions of riflemen, and  
the 1st regiment of Chasseurs à Cheval. Three battalions  
of the Imperial Guard and a battalion of Zouaves quitted

himself by the Russian soldiers. The British were being loudly rebuffed by the people, who cried: "Vive l'Empereur!" or "Vive l'Autriche!" "A bas les Autrichiens!" The men were all in full campaign order; knapsacks, rifles, tents and poles—in fact, everything requisite for the Bala at once. Two squadrons of heavy cavalry this morning at half past five o'clock.

A battalion of the Twentieth of the Line was drawn up late in the afternoon on the Place de la Bourse previous to their departure for the front. They were ordered to march before leaving the Imperial Guard posted in the court in the Tuileries before the Emperor, Empress and Prince Imperial, who stood at one of the windows of the palace.

Paris is in the anomalous condition of being absolutely shut out from a garrison, a fact which speaks trumpet tongue the full reliance of Napoleon III. in the popularity not

of the war but of his dynasty. When, as President of the French republic, he sent his first war expedition to save the day government of the Romans, the workmen of Paris rose en masse, and had to be quelled by force. They surrounded the National Assembly with a cordon of "Vive l'Italie," and set it at naught, as France, negotiating with Austria in reviving the bonds of the peninsula.

The custody of the metropolis is now quite safe in the hands of the National Guard.

---

### THE WAR NECESSITIES.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE BELLIGERENT POWERS.

—WHAT IS SPAIN ABOUT?—SPANISH GUNBOATS.  
(From the London Times, April 29.)  
Let our readers note as a fact which it may be interesting to remember, and most incredible to tell twenty years hence, that this great European power, who has three navies, not only has no fleet, but no bankrupt Powers. That word is scarcely too harsh to apply to governments who are asking for the loan of immense sums, apply in vain. Russia, whose Four and a half per cent bonds stands at 87, has lately been inviting the British capitalists to lend her twelve millions; France, whose one per cent Rentes have fallen to day to 62½ 65½, announces a loan of twenty millions, when a loan of much

[illegible]

ted to be a martyr no more. As most great battles have been fought by armies in a state of physical exhaustion, so most great wars have been commenced with tiny treasures. It is a truth with which statesmen are too familiar. When Prince Fitz-Schwarzenberg was asked by a delegation of merchants to consider the loss of staff, *Autoren* and *Verleger*, he said: "I'd a counsel to bankrupt it myself. I have the feeling of it already," he was aware, was a good thing, but it was something quite as well to have no money at all, though it got to be denied that the measures necessary under the circumstances might be burdensome to the people. Nay, then, be rash to assume that these three

men rushing into the fray will find any insurmountable difficulty in carrying on the war. Austria may feel led to her army upon Piedmont as upon Lombardy, France has also found it convenient to quarter her troops near her neighbor. The great advantage of experience may have taught us that a minority often as refuge in extended operations. It is natural to seek shelter in habits by undertaking greater, and the same to justify the wisdom of the process, for a dining public evidently thinks a great bankruptcy less creditable than a small one. To fail for £1,000 is ridiculous, for £50,000 tragic and magnificent. We do not venture to propound the value of French, Russian or Austrian

the latter seven years, the world has always been in a state of depression, and it is always the case as the majority of mankind look to the future rather than the security of the past, and are always to flatter themselves that the worst is over, and that is positively the very last addition to the debt.

Now, let it be understood what sort of a financial stage are entering upon. If the war does go on, there are those to predict that British capitalists will be able to chase France, Russia and Austria stock much cheaper five years hence. They had better, therefore, use their money for domestic purposes at present, and not to invest in the stock of Russia, if they are minded, at the end of three or five years. Almost any investment is better than lending to a State which is spending into no

war. It wants everything. It wants men; it wants all the materials of war; it wants credit for daily sections; and for all these purposes it must borrow and more still. Already all kinds of corn are rising in price; coal of every sort is caught up for conveyance to this or that place; and freight is again in the highest. So, here we have that golden age of high prices, which the agriculturist and shopkeeper and dealer will delight to have, which a statesman cannot contemplate without the utmost concern. War is a disease which turns into one huge sore all the ailments which daily supply strength to the body, and which is more potent of supplies than the most robust and industrious

of health. The belligerents will want everything, they would be delighted to obtain from us the means for our own destruction or humiliation. Nobody can see them take material. It will result in the fact that the money we give them, please, has nobody will pity who are ruined by too eagerly grasping this opportunity of a private gain at the expense of their country. To who wish to think a little before they lend foreign- means of indefinite machine, it may be as well to - that that war is daily becoming more expensive than . It is becoming a question of money. It will be - but as much in the dockyard and laboratory as on sea and

city, and the consequence is that there is no money which can equip the country with modern instruments against land, there is no money to build the Thames twenty seven gunboats of very light draft, the vessels of larger size, for the Spanish command, and that government want with the apparatus for their armaments and pushing up creeks and harbors? Is it in the proposed scene for these interesting operations? Is singular coincidence, Spain also wants a complete set of Admiralty charts. She is not usually a successful trader, she has not much to gain in our waters, or in any other where she is permitted by our laws to trade. She still survives, sustained by our shipping. But she has herself into the service of Spain, and she has been able to resist the attrac-

of that service. Indeed, one is hardly a free agent in matter. France holds, as a sort of State secret, that Spain always be either her property or her accomplice, and whatever belongs to Spain is at the command of her. Thus we see all around the mysterious evidence of grand preparation for what we know not. For co- to press as those who may have in view, France can to wait, to hesitate, to delay, to be in the end, but, in the purport of the last intelligence from Paris, is not delay itself worth something to France at present, when Austria is two or three days ahead of her, and when the season is full early for the Alpine war? Austria had made an effort, not to say a sacrifice

appearance, to strike the first blow. If France now attacks us to reasons, and pretends to negotiate, how shall we say that it is not to put herself on a strategic ally with Austria? All must be mistress, who there is so much hypocrisy and we feel that what we have to do is the actual maintenance of the French armistice, the professions of the French government. *Solving as a down corps d'armee are concentrating upon Piedmont waters like what is said at Paris for Napoleon III.* [He] could hardly prevent a collision between a French Austrian army if they found themselves face to face.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette, April 29.]

at, as we long since anticipated, all the States engaged in this formidable disturbance are in deep pecuniary need, are looking abroad to supply their attenuated finances. If, as a policy of non-intervention is that which our Government is in duty bound to adopt, we surely are not